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REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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2. There are at least three civilian agencies assisting the military and quasi-military branches; the OSP (Organizacja Sluzba Polsee - Polish Service Organization), the OBRPO (Urząd Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego Milicja Obywatelska - Public Security Office Citizens' Militia) and the OBRMO (Ochotnicza Rezerwa Milicji Obywatelskiej - Volunteer Reserve Citizens' Militia). The OSP accepts two year enlistments from men in

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the 16 to 20 year age group. Members are called "Unaks" as differentiated from "soldiers" in the Army. The OSP has its own G/O & P "Unaks" train with a rifle as their basic arm the KBS Karabin Saperlow, 1.1st Cal. (caliber and model unknown). OSP headquarters are located in districts, cities and towns throughout Poland. Although the actual purpose of OSP is kept from the public [redacted]

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[redacted] the main purpose of OSP is to provide for and build up the military reserve in Poland, to provide for a better selection of soldiers, NCOs and officers for the regular army, and to select candidates for further military specialized schooling [redacted]

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The UBPMO consists of members of the local police force who perform the additional function of aiding the military to apprehend military criminals, undesirables, and deserters. The ORMO is an unpaid volunteer police force which helps the military in the same manner as the UBPMO.

3. Normal induction into the WOP and the KBW (Korpus Bezpieczenstwa Wewnetrznego - Internal Security Corps) is in the spring and fall, and demobilization is in the month of October. Induction into the Army and Air Force is in the fall, and demobilization is in the spring. In 1950, draft age was fixed at 20 years by national law. Younger men of 18 or 19 can volunteer for service.

4. On 17 Oct 51, WOP and KBW personnel (EM) of the class of 1928 were demobilized. The classes of 1929 and 1930 are at present on border duty. Deferred members of the classes of 1929 and 1930 are currently being called into KBW and WOP. The remainder of the class of 1931, including those men who had received deferments as the first elements of the class were mobilized, are currently being called into WOP and KBW. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Polish Army is calling deferred members of the classes of 1924 and 1925; and the classes of 1930 and 1931. [redacted]

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5. Prior to 27 Sep 51, the term of service in the Army was 24 months and 27 months in WOP and KBW. [redacted]

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[redacted] two points were emphasized: (1) changes in discipline and drill; (2) change in term of service for all WOP, KBW and Army. It was explained that the term of service for WOP and KBW has been extended from 27 to 36 months and from 24 to 36 months for the Army. WOP and KBW spring conscripts of the class of 1928 were excused from the directive. Fall conscripts of the class of 1928 in WOP and KBW were given the extension with an additional 14 day furlough permitted. Many desertions were reported after this order. Regular Army officers (oficery sluzby zawodowej) were on indefinite terms of service; non-Regular Army officers (oficery sluzby czynnej) had to serve 12 years. Since 1947,

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officers of rich parents or those having relatives in America have been separated from the service. Recent directives permit soldiers having only 6-8 years of public schooling to apply for officer candidate school and, if they make the grade, receive commissions. These men make very poor officers. Officers and EM of WOP and KBW, however, are selected personnel. In order to retain good NCOs and privates in the Army, Security Forces, and Air Force, there is in effect an inducement program for NCOs: this includes immediate promotion to next higher rank and pension, plus better living conditions, etc. than that for conscripts. In the spring 1950, a law was passed by the Polish Congress (Ustawa Sejmu) which required many of the reservists in service at that time to remain. Protests were in vain. Numerous desertions and even suicides occurred. Once an officer goes into the reserve he falls under the jurisdiction of the RKU (Rejonowa Komisja Uzupelnien - Regional Induction Commission). Upon recall to active duty he can be assigned to any branch of service which the RKU desires; i.e., a former WOP officer might, on recall, be assigned to active duty with the artillery.

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